



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Schaeffer also exhibited a new species of the Scymænid genus *Lophioderes*, collected by Mr. Beutenmüller in North Carolina and hitherto only known from the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Watson recorded the abundance of *Catopsilia eubule* in New York City, during the past season.

Mr. Beutenmüller announced the death of the well-known lepidopterist, Dr. Herman Strecker, of Reading, Pa.

After discussion, adjournment.

HERMAN STRECKER, PH.D.

It is with the deepest feelings of sorrow that we have to announce the death of the great veteran lepidopterist, Herman Strecker, Ph.D., at his home in Reading, Pa., at 7:40 a. m., November 30, 1901. He was stricken with apoplexy shortly after leaving his place of business on November 29th and lingered unconscious until he passed into the great beyond.

Dr. Strecker was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, 1836, and received his early education in the public schools of Reading, Pa., which was his home from the time he was eleven years old until his death. He was a sculptor by profession and to this he devoted most of his days but as a recreation he spent his nights and holidays in the collection of lepidoptera. His collection is the largest, most valuable and in every way the most remarkable private collection of lepidoptera on the American continent. Dr. Strecker described several hundred of new species the types of which are all in his collection as well as many types of species described by other authors. His book on "Lepidoptera, Rhopaloceres and Heteroceres, Indigenous and Exotic, 1872-1877," was published under difficulties. It was illustrated with fifteen colored plates. He saved enough to buy a lithographic stone and then drew and engraved upon it a group of butterflies or moths. This was sent to Philadelphia and the plates printed from it. In this way the stone travelled to and from Philadelphia until the plates were all finished and the book issued. Fifteen parts and four supplements have been published of this work. In consideration of his scientific knowledge Franklin and Marshall College, some years ago, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

WM. BEUTENMÜLLER.



HERMAN STRECKER, Ph.D.